jurupa
COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
Proudly serving Jurupa Valley and Eastvale

YOUR 2017

Annual Water Quality Report

Jurupa Community Services District (JCSD) tests the quality of drinking water through an independent laboratory for the constituents required by State and Federal Regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017. Last year, as in years past, your metered tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and State Drinking Water Health Standards.

This report contains important information about your drinking water. Translate it or speak with someone who understands it.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

由于此报告书包含着有关饮用水的重要信息，因此希望各位跟能够翻译或理解报告书内容的人对话。

Chi tiết này thật quan trọng. Xin nhờ người dịch cho quý vị.

Itong documento ay naglalaman nang mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa tubig na maaring inumin. Maaring isalin sa taong nakakaintidi.

이 보고서는 당신의 식수와 관련된 중요한 정보를 포함하고 있으니 번역하시거나 보고서의 내용을 이해할 수 있는 분과 이야기 하시기 바랍니다.

Jurupa Community Services District | 11201 Harrel Street, Jurupa Valley, CA 91752 | www.jcsd.us

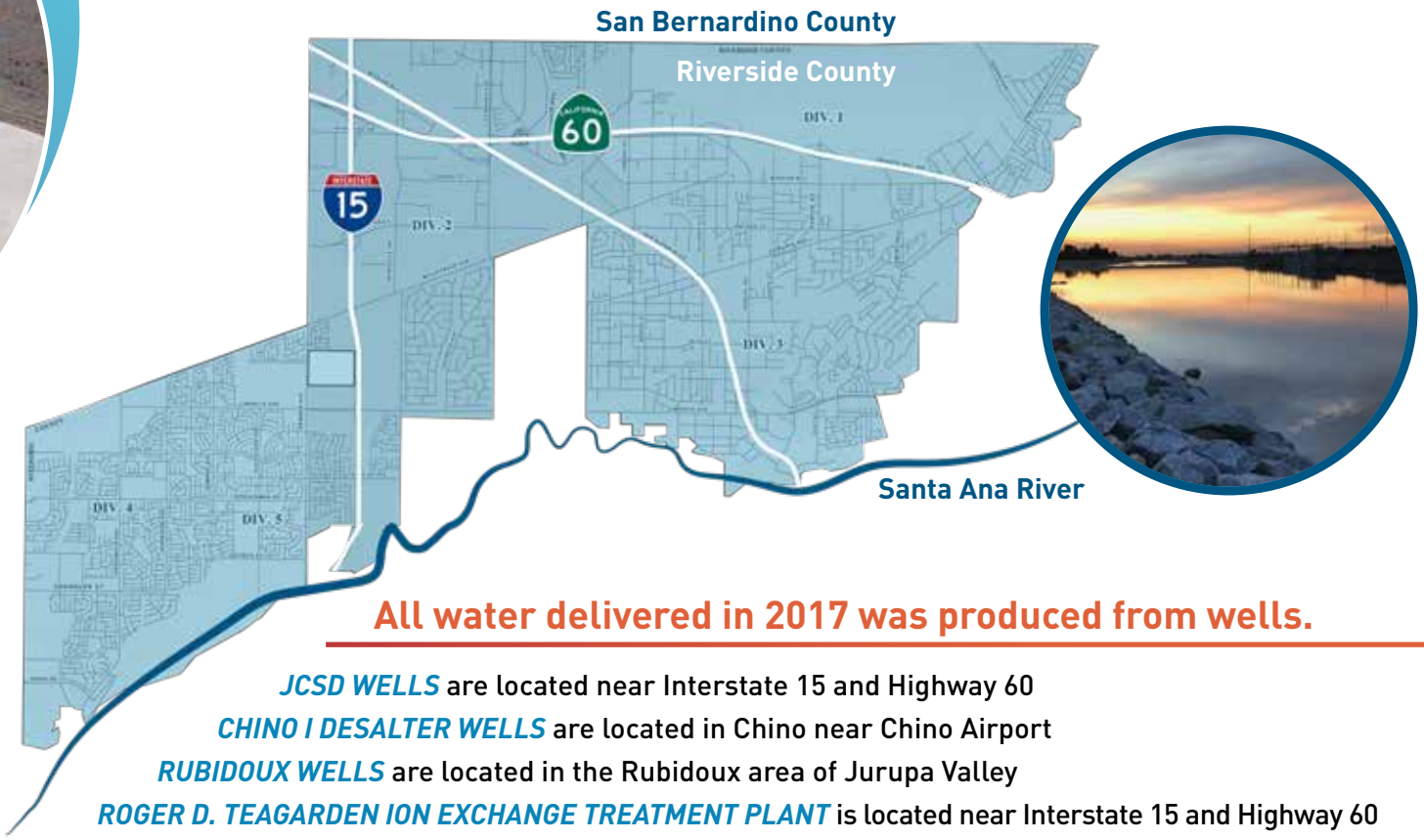
About JCSD

JCSD was originally created in 1956 to provide sewer service to the Jurupa area. JCSD began providing water service in 1966 with the consolidation of the Jurupa Heights Water Company, La Bonita Mutual Water Company, and the Monte Rue Acres Mutual Water Company. JCSD expanded its service area west to an unincorporated area of the county which is now the city of Eastvale, and the scope of services to include streetlight maintenance, frontage landscape maintenance, graffiti abatement, and parks and recreation services.

Today, the JCSD service area covers 40.8 square miles of northwest Riverside County and includes the city of Eastvale and a majority of the city of Jurupa Valley. It serves 128,792 people and is governed by five elected representatives from both cities. This Board of Directors consists of representatives from each of the five districts within this service area.

- **7.6** Billion gallons of water delivered each year.
- **32,230** Connections
- **40.8** square-mile service area
- **128,792** customers
- **Source** is groundwater
- **452** miles of potable water lines

About Your Water



All water delivered in 2017 was produced from wells.

JCSD WELLS are located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60

CHINO I DESALTER WELLS are located in Chino near Chino Airport

RUBIDOUX WELLS are located in the Rubidoux area of Jurupa Valley

ROGER D. TEAGARDEN ION EXCHANGE TREATMENT PLANT is located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60

WELLS 17/18 ION EXCHANGE TREATMENT FACILITY is located near Interstate 15 and Highway 60

CHINO II DESALTER WELLS are located near Interstate 15 and Bellegrave Avenue

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) Division of Drinking Water prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituents. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board requires all water systems to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year, because the concentrations of these contaminants are not expected to vary significantly from year to year. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than a year old.

JCSD wants to help you save water AND money!

JCSD offers a number of rebates to help customers reduce water use and save money.

While the statewide drought was declared over in 2017, we continue to face dry conditions in our area. The U.S. Drought Monitor reports most of Southern California, including the JCSD service area, is under a "severe drought" as of May 2018. JCSD relies on groundwater stored in underground basins for 100 percent of its supply. These groundwater basins are slow to replenish, even in the best of conditions.

One way to reduce demand and protect the water supply is to replace older and less efficient toilets, clothes washers and irrigation systems. That's why JCSD offers rebates to help offset the costs of those upgrades.

Here are some of the items eligible for rebates:

INDOOR

- Premium High-Efficiency Toilets (PHET) that use **1.01 gallons** per flush. Older toilets use **5-7 gallons** per flush. The rebate is **$100.00**
- High-Efficiency Clothes Washers (HECW) that use 55% less water than a standard top-loading washer. The rebate is **$200.00**.

OUTDOOR

- Weather-Based Irrigation Controllers (WBIC) less than one irrigated acre - Older controllers are not always weather based or do not have rain sensors. The rebate is **$100.00**.
- Drip Irrigation Rebate - Changing your spray irrigation to drip stops runoff and overspray. Plants receive water near the root zone which is significantly more efficient. The rebate covers **50%** of the costs, up to **$200.00** per year.
- Rain Barrels provide water for your plants long after it stops raining. The rebate is **$70.00**.

Please check the "eligible product" list at www.socalwatersmart.com before making your purchase. For a complete list of all available rebates, please visit www.jcsd.us or call (951) 727-8002.

Learn about water in Southern California

To help students learn more about water, JCSD has partnered with other local agencies to create fun and educational programs that meet State of California educational curriculum standards.

JCSD offers multiple programs including:

Santa Ana River Field Trips

All Grades

This program allows students to attend field trips to the Santa Ana River and extend their classroom knowledge by seeing firsthand the role the river and watershed plays in our water supply. As students hike trails along the riverbed, they learn about native, invasive, and endangered species of plants and animals in their community. This tour also offers lessons about the history of the river, starting with the Cahuilla Tribe in the 1700s. Students also learn the effects of the urban environment and how it impacts the ecosystem in and around the Santa Ana River.

WATER AWARENESS

Grades 4-5

Discovery Science Center presents an interactive performance at schools throughout the JCSD service area to promote water awareness. The assembly-style program also introduces simple water conservation practices that students can incorporate into their everyday lives. This free standards-based program is available to 4th and 5th grade students. Kids also receive their own grade-specific booklet of water-saving tips and other information.

For more information about these and other educational programs sponsored by JCSD, visit us online at www.jcsd.us/education or call (951) 727-8007.

General Information About Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or online at: http://www.epa.gov.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Nitrate (as N) in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. Such nitrate levels in drinking water can interfere with the capacity of the infant's blood to carry oxygen, resulting in serious illness; symptoms include shortness of breath and blueness of the skin (methemoglobinemia or Blue-Baby Syndrome). Nitrate (as N) levels above 10 mg/L may also affect the ability of the blood to carry oxygen in other individuals, such as pregnant women and those with certain specific enzyme deficiencies. If you are caring for an infant or you are pregnant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

If lead in drinking water is present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. JCSD is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in onsite plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at: http://www.epa.gov/lead.

Fluoride is a naturally occurring compound; JCSD does not add fluoride to its water supply.

For information about fluoridation by public water systems, visit **https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/Fluoridation.html**.

For information about how water systems comply with CCR requirements, visit **https://www.epa.gov/ccr/how-water-systems-comply-ccr-requirements**.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONSTITUENTS	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)		(1) RUBIDOUX INTER TIE	
			HIGHEST % OF MONTHLY POSITIVES	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	HIGHEST % OF MONTHLY POSITIVES	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	HIGHEST % OF MONTHLY POSITIVES	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	HIGHEST % OF MONTHLY POSITIVES	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION	HIGHEST % OF MONTHLY POSITIVES	NO. OF MONTHS IN VIOLATION
Total Coliform Bacteria (State Total Coliform Rule)	5% of monthly samples are positive	(0)	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Typical Source of Contaminant: Naturally present in the environment												
Fecal Coliform or E. coli (State Total Coliform Rule)	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or E coli positive.	(0)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Typical Source of Contaminant: Human and animal fecal waste												

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	NUMBER OF SITES EXCEEDING (AL)	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	PHG (MCLG)	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)		(1) RUBIDOUX INTER TIE	
					NO. OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SAMPLES (COLLECTED IN 2016)	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED	NO. OF SAMPLES	90TH % LEVEL DETECTED
Lead (Pb)	µg/L	1	15	0.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	54	ND	NA	NA	NA	NA
Typical Source of Contaminant: Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers: erosion of natural deposits														
Copper (Cu)	mg/L	0	1.3	0.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	54	0.20	NA	NA	NA	NA
Typical Source of Contaminant: Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives														

Terms used in this report:

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the USEPA.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.
- Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.
- Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWS do not affect health at the MCL levels.
- Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF PRIMARY CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)		(1) RUBIDOUX INTER TIE	
				AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION
Chromium (Total Cr)	µg/L	50	(100)	ND	ND – 4.1	4.8	4.8	3.1	2.0 – 6.2	ND	ND – 1.0	2.8	ND – 6.7
Typical Source of Contaminant: Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits													
(3) Hexavalent Chromium	µg/L	(3) 10	(3) 0.02	ND	ND – 3.5	4.1	4.0 – 4.1	2.5	1.3 – 5.4	ND	ND	(4) 1.9	(4) ND – 4.8
Typical Source of Contaminant: Discharge from electroplating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, and textile manufacturing facilities; erosion of natural deposits													
Arsenic	µg/L	10	0.004	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 2.2
Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits;runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes													
Fluoride (F)	mg/L	2.0	1	ND	ND – 0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1 – 0.2	ND	ND – 0.1	0.41	0.20 – 0.60
Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories													
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	10	10	4.2	4.0 – 4.4	(5) 5.9	(5) 1.4 – 8.1	6.7	3.8 – 7.5	3.8	3.6 – 5.4	6.0	2.1 – 7.8
Typical Source of Contaminant: Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits													
Gross Alpha Particle Activity	pCi/L	15	(0)	ND	ND	(6) ND	(6) ND – 3.23	ND	ND	ND	ND	(7) 3.39	(7) ND – 5.2
Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits													
Uranium	pCi/L	20	0.43	ND	ND	ND	ND	(9) 1.72	(9) 1.72	ND	ND	(7) 3.93	(7) 2.2 – 5.3
Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits													
Perchlorate	µg/L	6	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 5.2
Typical Source of Contaminant: Discharge from aerospace and other industrial facilities													
1, 1– Dichloroethylene (1, 1 DCE)	µg/L	6	10	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.0	0.62 – 2.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
Typical Source of Contaminant: Discharge from industrial chemical factories													
Total THM's (Trihalomethanes)	µg/L	80	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	32	32	ND	ND	19.5	9.9 – 23
Typical Source of Contaminant: By–product of drinking water disinfection													
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	µg/L	60	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	8.6	8.6	ND	ND	3.3	ND – 6.4
Typical Source of Contaminant: By–product of drinking water disinfection													
Chlorine	mg/L	[4.0 (as Cl2)]	[4 (as Cl2)]	1.3	0.70 – 1.74	1.3	0.84 – 1.70	1.3	0.52 – 1.79	0.75	0.50 – 1.49	0.94	0.50 – 1.8
Typical Source of Contaminant: Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment													

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. In April 2018, JCSD completed construction of the Teagarden Treatment Plant blending facility and began operations to supply water to customers in the 870-pressure zone. During the period of April 10 - May 5, 2018, we did not complete the required weekly laboratory testing for nitrates in the Teagarden blend product. However, the blend product was continuously monitored for this period with online instrumentation, and the results indicate that the nitrate levels in the water supplied during this period were within the nitrate standard. Therefore, there was no violation of a water quality standard. We have initiated weekly sampling of the blend product and will continue to stay in compliance with the nitrate standard.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)		(1) RUBIDOUX INTER TIE	
				AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION
Chloride (Cl)	mg/L	500	NA	74	9.4 - 77	64	63 - 65	79	23 - 110	94	87 - 100	58	34 - 74
Typical Source of Contaminant: Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence													
Specific Conductance (E.C.)	µmho/cm	1600	NA	513	350 - 520	595	590 - 600	600	490 - 670	495	175 - 640	793	770 - 810
Typical Source of Contaminant: Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence													
Sulfate (SO4)	mg/L	500	NA	9.0	8.6 - 12	22	21 - 22	14	9.3 - 22	4.3	4.1 - 4.5	77	72 - 85
Typical Source of Contaminant: Runoff, leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes													
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	1000	NA	348	190 - 360	365	360 - 370	417	300 - 490	304	92 - 426	500	470 - 520
Typical Source of Contaminant: Runoff/leaching from natural deposits													
Color	Units	15	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 3.0
Typical Source of Contaminant: Naturally-occurring organic materials													
Turbidity	NTU	5	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	(8) 0.15	(8) ND - 6.1
Typical Source of Contaminant: Soil runoff													
Copper (Cu)	mg/L	1	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.098	0.098
Typical Source of Contaminant: Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives													
Manganese (Mn)	µg/L	50	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND - 30
Typical Source of Contaminant: Leaching from natural deposits													

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals that can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides** that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, agricultural application and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants** that can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	MCL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)		(1) RUBIDOUX INTER TIE	
				AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION
Calcium (Ca)	mg/L	NA	NA	60	39 – 61	77	76 – 78	76	65 – 82	57	49 – 64	87	87
Typical Source of Contaminant: One of the elements that make up the earth's crusts as components of many rock-forming minerals													
Magnesium (Mg)	mg/L	NA	NA	6.8	4.9 – 7.0	8.0	7.8 – 8.1	7.0	5.9 – 9.2	13	11 – 14	14	14
Typical Source of Contaminant: One of the elements that make up the earth's crusts as components of many rock-forming minerals													
Potassium (K)	mg/L	NA	NA	1.6	1.5 – 1.7	2.4	2.3 – 2.4	2.3	1.9 – 2.4	1.4	1.3 – 1.4	3.9	3.9
Typical Source of Contaminant: One of the elements that make up the earth's crusts as components of many rock-forming minerals													
pH	pH Units	NA	NA	8.2	8.2 – 8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1 – 8.2	7.0	6.8 – 7.4	8.2	8.1 – 8.2
Typical Source of Contaminant: Erosion of natural deposits													
Total Alkalinity	mg/L	NA	NA	100	97 – 140	140	140	134	120 – 180	105	89 – 120	200	200
Typical Source of Contaminant: Leaching out from rocks and natural deposits													
Total Silica	mg/L	NA	NA	19	14 – 24	25	24 – 25	26	25 – 26	10.5	9.3 – 12	24	24
Typical Source of Contaminant: NA													
Molybdenum (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	NA	NA	1.9	ND – 3.9	2.5	1.6 – 3.1	0.9	ND – 1.7	ND	ND	5.4	5.3 – 5.5
Typical Source of Contaminant: NA													
Strontium (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	NA	NA	351	270 – 440	513	380 – 590	515	360 – 680	370	360 – 380	515	490 – 540
Typical Source of Contaminant: NA													
Sodium (Na)	mg/L	NA	NA	27	27 – 28	27	27	28	23 – 29	28	26 – 30	54	32 – 69
Typical Source of Contaminant: Generally found in ground and surface water													
Total Hardness (CaCO3)	mg/L	NA	NA	178	120 – 180	225	220 – 230	221	190 – 240	195	170 – 220	267	230 – 310
Typical Source of Contaminant: Generally found in ground and surface water													

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING DETECTION OF CONSTITUENTS WITH NOTIFICATION LEVEL

CONSTITUENTS	UNIT	NL	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	(1) 1110 ZONE (CHINO II)		(1) 980 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (JCSD)		(1) 870 ZONE (CHINO I)		(1) RUBIDOUX INTER-TIE	
				AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION	AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF DETECTION
Boron	µg/L	1000	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 120	140	ND – 240
Health Effects: The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing boron in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.													
1, 4 Dioxane (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	1	NA	0.21	0.17 – 0.24	0.42	0.34 – 0.63	0.19	0.09 – 0.31	ND	ND	0.65	0.61 – 0.68
Health Effects: Some people who use water containing 1,4 dioxane in excess of the Notification Level over many years may experience liver or kidney problems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer, based on studies in laboratory animals.													
Chlorate (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	800	NA	42	27 – 57	58	22 – 72	71	31 – 170	23	21 – 25	110	110
Health Effects: NA													
Vanadium (Collected in 2014)	µg/L	50	NA	1.5	1.0 – 1.9	5.4	4.7 – 6.1	3.3	2.1 – 4.4	1.4	1.3 – 1.4	3.7	3.4 – 3.9
Health Effects: The babies of some pregnant women who drink water containing vanadium in excess of the notification level may have an increased risk of developmental effects, based on studies in laboratory animals.													
(2) Trichloropropane (1,2,3 – TCP)	ng/L	5	0.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND – 6	15	15
Health Effects: Some people who use water containing Trichloropropane (1, 2, 3-TCP) in excess of the Notification Level over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer.													

Footnotes:

(1) NOTE: All water quality data reported in the 2017 Consumer Confidence Report table were taken from treated water sample locations.

(2) NOTE: The 1,2,3 Trichloropropane (1,2,3 TCP) MCL of 5 parts per trillion became effective on December 14, 2017 but all results reported are from sampling conducted prior to the adoption of MCL.

(3) NOTE: There is currently no regulation or MCL for hexavalent chromium. The previous MCL of 10 µg/L was withdrawn on September 11, 2017.

(4) NOTE: For Rubidoux Intertie, samples for hexavalent chromium were taken in 2014 per Rubidoux Community Services District (Rubidoux C.S.D.).

(5) NOTE: Under permit for State Board, Division of Drinking Water, JCSD may blend higher nitrate water sources with lower sources, all under the MCL which were administrative in nature to achieve an acceptable blend. This water is to be blended with all wells within this zone to maintain a maximum blended limit below 8 mg/L (which is 80% of the maximum contaminant level of 10 mg/L).

(6) NOTE: For 980 Zone, samples for gross alpha from 980 blend points A and B were taken in 2015.

(7) NOTE: For Rubidoux Intertie, samples for gross alpha were taken in 2011, 2014, and 2016, and the samples for uranium were taken in 2014, and 2016 per Rubidoux C.S.D.

(8) NOTE: For Rubidoux Intertie, out of 156 samples taken for turbidity during 2017, only one sample exceeded the Secondary MCL of 5 NTU per Rubidoux C.S.D., and pursuant to Title 22 California Code of Regulations section 64449(c)(3), this exceedance does not constitute a violation of water quality regulations.

(9) NOTE: For 870 Zone (JCSD), the data for Uranium was taken in 2014.

JCSD uses Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine) for disinfection. ***JCSD does not use Chloramines***.

AN ASSESSMENT of the drinking water sources for JCSD was completed in July 2017. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with contaminants detected in the water supply: Known contaminant plumes, plastics/synthetics producers, junk/scrap/salvage yards, metal plating/finishing/fabricating, fleet/truck/bus terminals, and gas stations. A copy of the complete assessment is available at 11201 Harrel Street. You may request a summary of the assessment to be sent to you by contacting the Water Quality Department at: (951) 685-7434 Ext. 104.

For additional information regarding your water quality, please contact our Water Quality Department at: (951) 685-7434 Ext. 104.

NO SCHOOLS REQUESTED LEAD SAMPLING IN 2017.

Abbreviations

- **mg/L** – milligrams per liter = parts per million (ppm).1 ppm is equivalent to 1 second in 11.5 days.
- **NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **NA** – Not Applicable
- **pCi/L** – pico Curies per liter (a measure of radiation)
- **µg/L** – micrograms per liter = parts per billion (ppb)
- **ND** – Not Detectable at testing limit
- **ng/L** – nanograms per liter = parts per trillion (ppt)
- **µS/cm** – microsiemens per centimeter, a unit of conductance (1 µS/cm = 1 µmho/cm)

jurupa

COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT

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INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

For more information about this report, please contact the Water Quality Department at: (951) 685-7434 Ext. 104 or visit **www.jcsd.us**. JCSD holds regular Board of Director Meetings on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at the District Office located at: 11201 Harrel Street, Jurupa Valley, at 6:00 p.m.

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